The Sun.

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## The Rhode Island Oligarchy.

Rhode Island is a little State, only fortyeight miles long by thirty-seven miles broad where it is longest and broadest; but, small as it is, it disfranchises a large part of its citizens. According to the State census of last year, out of a total population of 304.284 merely, the number of qualified voters is only 45,957, of whom less than half, or 22,448, voted for Governor on the first of April, 1885.

Under the head of "no political condition" the census enumerates 12,678 "native-born males over 21 who are not returned as voters." In Rhode Island naturalized citizens are only allowed to vote when they are possessed of a freehold of \$134, or renting for \$7 a year, and have resided one year in the State and six months in the town or city in which they offer to vote. Native-born citizens may vote upon the same qualifications. or without the property qualification if they have resided two years in the State and six months in the town or city, and have paid during the year one dollar in taxes or have served at least one day in the militia.

The voters are classed as 14,554 real estate, 4.821 real estate, naturalized; 3,696 personal property, and 22,886 registry. The nonvoting males over 21 of "no political condition" are 12,678, the naturalized 3,411, and the allens 23,681.

That is, Rhode Island is an oligarchy, and really out of harmony with the democratic republic in which it is included. It keeps up the odious distinction between the property holder and the man who does not own property, as if everybody who lives and works did not contribute directly or indirectly to the taxes of the State.

Other statistics in the census are less important, though interesting and suggestive. The population of Rhode Island increased from 276,531 in 1880 to 304,284 in 1885. There are three cities in the State: Providence. containing 118,070 inhabitants in 1885, as against 104,857 in 1830; Pawtucket, 22,906, against 19,030, and Newport, 19,566, against 15,693. Of the population of the State, 146,393 are males and 157,891 females. In Providence there are 62,139 females to 55,931 males; in Pawtucket, 12,006 to 10,900; in Newport, 10,321 to 9,245. There are 66,610 families, of which 55.846 have male and 10,764 female heads, and their average size is 4.4. The number of dwelling houses is 48,527, of which 47,185 are of wood, 1,058 of brick, and 834 of stone. There are 772 widows and 7,710 children of soldiers, sailors, and marines in Rhode Island, and the total who receive a pension is 859.

A very suggestive table gives the foreignborn soldiers and sailors, with their political conditions in the Rhode Island oligarchy. There are 1.018 such soldiers and sailors, of whom 267 are naturalized real estate voters, 836 naturalized, but not voters, and 415 aliens Hence we see that this wretched little State sends its naturalized citizens to fight for her, but only allows half of them to vote.

The Superintendent of the Census waxes eloquent over the glories of Rhode Island. but nothing can lessen the shame involved Delaware, Florida, or Nevada. in its disqualification of so large a part of its most industrious citizens.

## The Rasures Affair.

The story of the kidnapping and killing of FRANCISCO RASURES, a naturalized American, coming in the midst of the Curring excitement, was enough to inflame the Texas border to fever heat. Its original version was that the Mexican Chief of Police of Piedras Negras charged RASURES with being a horse thief, demanded and secured his extradition from the County Judge at Eagle Pass, on the opposite bank, without giving him a hearing, and hurried him into a Mexican prison. Thence he was quickly removed, secording to the Mexican accounts, to Saltillo for trial; but, according to the Texan, to a point outside Piedras Negras, and there pinloned, shot, and buried. Consul LYNN, to whom he had appealed for protection by letter, puts the case before Mr. BAYARD, and demands vigorous protection for American citizens on the Rio Grande.

Mexican alcaldes and chiefs of police som times treat Americans with great tyranny and their own countrymen, too, for that matter. People in office, judicial or executive, in Mexico, often have a summary method of and girls boarded out are distinguished as proceding which our laws and customs do not allow. But, with all this admitted, it is singular that as case after case of alleged international grievance arises, something is developed to make it questionable, and apparently the outcome of a private grudge. Without underrating the discrimination disadvantages, and their chances of advanceagainst Americans found in some parts of the Mexican border States, we must say that even the undoubted crimes and outrages upon which frenzied appeals are made to Washington for intervention, are mostly private brawls; and when a crime wrong is committed against an American which would not under like circumstances have been as quickly committed against a Mexican, it will almost invariably turn out that the American began by putting himself in the wrong. Every day in the year our criminal courts are full of murders and other crimes committed in great cities by Italians against Americans, or by Chinese or Germans or Frenchmen. It would be hardly less absurd to go to war with Italy, China, or Germany on this account than to declare war against Mexico on account of these current cases of outrage There are a hundred times as many crimes committed by Texans against Texans and Mexicans against Mexicans; but when a Texan happens to be on one side and a Mexican on the other, we are called upon to elevate the affair to an international plane.

Take, for example, the case of REVIRA. He became involved in a personal quarrel with a Mexican Justice by encouraging a friend, like himself of Mexican birth, but also living, like him, for convenience, on the east bank of the dividing river, not to pay a bill rightly or wrongly presented by the Justice. He was angrily warned that if he crossed the river, his life would be the forfeit of this interference. So it proved, when he went to the Mexican aide; but whether he perished in a brawl, in resisting arrest, or as a victim to a private assassin, does not officially appear. Similar cases occur by the score in every ! The trouble is that charities may be so

city, without international significance; yet ministered as to foster pauperism, and correctional institutions so as to build up a this one aroused the war fever on the frontier. CUTTING, for whose deliverance from duoriminal profession apart from the rest of rance we are asked to move armies and ficets, the community.

began his own trouble by publishing a libel

himself in court not to repeat it, he instant-

unsavory accounts of his record, pronounc-

ing him a deserter from the Union army, a

chronic adept at marriage and divorce on an

extended scale, and in general a bad subject.

However all this may be, there is no doubt

whatever regarding his contempt of court,

and now we find him jolly over his tem-

porary celebrity, and conducting a sharp dis-

cussion in an El Paso newspaper, in which

he " takes strong ground against the Typo-

nizing for twenty years." We do not wish to

underrate Mr. Curring's claims to being re-

garded as a patriotic martyr, but if Mr. BAY-

ARD's official demand for his unconditional

and immediate release, obviously read

calmly by the Mexican Government, and

flied for leisurely consideration, should here-

after procure him a few thousand dollars of

pecuniary indemnity, he will probably be

As to the third and latest case, that of

RASURES, admitting the Texan theory that

he was not sent to Saltillo, but assassinated,

the original wrong seems to have been in his

extraordinary surrender by an American

court. This we find accompanied by the ex-

planation that he and the Mexican Chief of

Police, MONDRAGON, were "enamored of the

same woman," and that the Mexican, "swear-

ing vengeance, detailed two of his trusty

lleutenants one night to murder his rival,"

and so on. What is this, and the rest of the

daily police court rumor of any great

city? RASURES was a Mexican by birth,

there. It is known that Mexicans engaged in

the industry of horse stealing reside impar-

tially on either bank of the river as re-

quired. The Texans, finding no fault with

the supposed fate of RASURES, if really a

horse thief, declare him to be, on the con-

trary, an upright citizen, who had a quarrel

with a Mexican about a woman; and on this

far more elevated theory they want the

country to go to war. The great strife of

Greeks and Dardanians around Troy cer-

tainly sprang from a scrape in which a

woman was involved; but in these days to

create such a contest something else than a

private rivalry over a woman or an ordinary

Unfortunate Children.

An address lately delivered before the Na-

ional Conference of Charities and Correction

at St. Paul, Minn., by Mr. WILLIAM P. LETCH-

WORTH of New York contains some very in-

teresting statistics. Mr. LETCHWORTH is the

President of our State Board of Charities,

and the subject upon which he spoke, the

'Children of the State," is one with which

The whole number of children under six

teen years of age in the United States is

given as 20,043,659. Of these, according to

the census of 1880, there were 61,686 in the

foundling asylums, orphan asylums, other

establishments for homeless and destitute

children, and the juvenile reformatories of

the different States, nearly one-half of whom,

or 22,338, were in New York institutions. The

census also gave the total number of idlots

in the United States as 76,895; blind, 48,928;

deaf mutes, 83,878. Of these defectives

159,701 in all, only 10,064 were in educational

institutions other than day sebools. The

New England States had a population of 4,341

blind persons, and only one public institu-

tion for their instruction, containing 96 in-

mates. There were no schools for deaf mutes

in New Hampshire and Vermont, and none

for the blind nor the deaf in New Jersey,

With respect to homeless and destitute

children, the question arises whether they

should be permanently sheltered in asylum

or at once placed in families by adoption, in-

denture, or verbal agreement. Mr. LETCH-

WORTH would follow the sensible plan of

sending out those fit to go into decent homes

and keep the rest in asylums until they are

licked into shape. As it is, the tendency is

to retain the children too long in asylums

whose managers take a pride in mere num-

pers, for the more they have the more im

portant their function appears. This is one

of the great evils of charitable enterprises

generally. The larger the show they can

make the greater the amount of attention

they can attract and of money they can ob-

tain: for even in the conduct of charities

there is sometimes, if not often, a good deal

of humbug. Protracted asylum life, too, is

oad for the young, and may utterly unfit

Of recent years the English and Scotch

system of boarding out, as it is called, has

een tried to some extent in Massachusotts,

Pennsylvania and in the vicinity of this

city: but the trouble with it is that the boys

paupers among those with whom they asso

clate, for their maintenance is paid for by

public or private charity, and they are

badly handicapped in the race of life. Chil-

dren who are sent into families to be adopted

or under indenture do not suffer from such

ment are consequently greater. Besides, if

the State adopts the plan of paying board,

people will refuse to take pauper children

without recompense. It is not a good sys

Mr. LETCHWORTH argues in behalf of

further provision for the instruction of the

blind and the deaf, though he is of the opin

ion that our existing institutions for them

compare favorably with those of Europe

But he does not favor the project, which has

been several times before our State Legisla

ture, of a State asylum for the adult blind

Give them instruction that will help them

to self-support, he wisely argues, and then

let them take their part in the work of the

community. In asylums they will remain

throughout their lives dependent and inca-

The instruction of the idiotic, or feeble

minded, has produced results which have

been surprisingly successful, and therefore

he would foster and extend it, and in needful

cases would continue the protestion of the

State after the school age was passed. As to

juvenile delinquents, so called, he would have

more care taken in separating the bad cases

from those which are less deprayed, so that

graduation from a house of refuge should

not put a brand upon a boy. To that end he

would put hardened criminal youth in dis-

tinct institutious, while children simply un-

fortugate should be placed under different

influences and amid better associations.

The reform schools, too, he thinks are too

large for the proper care of their inmates,

and he calls for more careful supervision to

prevent the commitment of children to

houses of refuge on frivolous charges.

tem for this country.

pable of self-reliance.

them for the struggle they must eventually

go through in the outside world.

he has made himself thoroughly familiar.

criminal court occurrence is indispensable.

social and business relations

the boundary as if he lived

dime-novel trash from Eagle Pass, but the

more than satisfied.

with

across

graphical Union, which he has been antago

Bourbon and Rye.

in the Mexican town from which he was At this time, when the Prohibitionists are earning a living, and then, after pledging more sanguine than ever of attaining their ly repeated it in a paper published across the end, an organ of the liquor interest grows river, and had it printed also in Spanish, so enthusiastic over the future of "peerless old Bourbon and pure rye," whose conthat it might circulate on the Mexican side. Newspapers in the West have been giving sumption, it predicts, is going to receive an Impetus, "the like of which their history has never before seen."

The words we quote are from the Wine and Spirit Review, and occur in the course of an article on what it calls "The New Era of Rare Old Whiskeys." Forty years ago the country still house" was found on almost every considerable farm throughout the famous blue grass region of Kentucky, and it was the product of those private stills which first gained for Bourbon whiskey the great reputation it has so long enjoyed. Each winter HENRY CLAY would take with him to Washington a big demijohn of old Bourbon, with which to astonish and delight his friends at the capital, and it was with such tempting liquor that the good old Kentucky gentlemen gladdened the hearts of their guests in the days gone by. Then the theory was that Bourbon never reached its rich maturity "until half the contents of the barrel had evaporated." Nothing short of sixyear-old whiskey was accounted fit for use, and many a hospitable Kentucky mansion contained in its cellar mellow and aromatic

Bourbon of from ten to twenty years old. But when the war tax was put on whiskey, and especially when, in 1864, it was raised to two dollars a gallon, the farmer's still house was swept out of existence, and the business of production was consolidated in great distilleries. The tax also made the maturing of whiskey a terribly expensive process. It had not involved much loss to evaporate whiskey at 40 cents a gallon, but the shrinking away of liquor at \$240 a gallon was another matter. In other words, every year that passed over a barrol of whiskey after the tax was on it added from eight to ten dollars to its cost price. Honce it now became the interest of the dealer to force his product into consumption as speedily as posable, and Bourbon and rve only one, two, and three years old were offered to the whiskey drinker. But the liquor was raw and offensive to educated palates, and according ly the device of "blending the goods" was resorted to. "It was found that five gallons of thoroughly ripened old Bourbon or rye would impart to a full barrel of pure and tasteless Cologne spirits that incomparable flavor which is vouchsafed by age alone." The proper tint was imparted by a little harmless coloring matter, and thus the public obtained what it drank with satisfaction

as pure old Bourbon and rye.

But various reductions of the tax were made, the bonding period was extended from one year to three years, and allowances were granted for evaporation while in bond; so that it has been practicable and prefitable for ten years past to give straight whiskeys three or four years of maturity, at least. Even this reduced period for ripening, in comparison with the old custom, has so much improved the liquors, according to the distillers' organ, that " their superiority has manifested itself strikingly in a steady and very rapid increase in their consumption during recent years." Yet the fully matured straight whickeys are still subjected to the killing competition" of the cheaper young whiskeys and of the blended liquors. It gooms from our authority that retailers daily select young whiskeys in preference to the old at precisely the same prices, on the ground that they do not want to educate the taste of their customers to the high standard of the old sort, whose present low prices

cannot last. But the distillers' organ declares that "we are just now upon the ove of an era when fine whiskers will be forced into consumption. and it bases its assertion on the facts that the bonded supplies of three-year-old goods for the ensuing two years are enormously short of the demand, the deficiency in Bourbon alone being 14,000,000 gallons, and that the gole course lies in the stocks of old, tax-paid whiskeys held at home, and the heretofore surplus stocks of exported goods, fully 90 per cent, of

which are between five and seven years old. After the over-production of 1881 and 1882 exportation was adopted as a last resource, but now it "promises to become a permanent feature of the process of maturing fine whiskeys," and for this reason: To pay tax and storage charge for whiskey until it is three years old, when its market value is one dollar a gallon, would make its cost price \$1.90 gallon, which would be raised by four years more of storage to \$3.41. It can be exported abroad, free of tax, at \$1.07 a gallon, and when it is allowed to mature there for four years more, or seven in all, it can be brough nack, the whole expenses, including the final tax having raised its cost to only \$2.90 a gallou, as against \$3.41 for that which has een stored at home. The net gain by exportation is therefore 51 cents a gallon, or \$16.32 per barrel. The figures show, too, how great is the cost of maturing, but they prove ikewise, in the opinion of this expert writer, that by means of exportation it is now pracicable to supply consumers with a fully matured whiskey at a price which will pay distiller, jobber, and retailer a profit, and, in addition, drive out competition wherever it

The purchaser will also be able to satisfy himself of the genuineness of the article, for it will be obtained directly from the customs bonded warehouses, where tampering with grades is an impossibility. Seven-year old whiskey will then be able to compete successfully with the supply of the four-yearold, "which is now the standard age of whiskeys sold over the American bars." Once drinkers have become accustomed to this mellow whiskey, the further argument of the Wine and Spirit Review is, they will demand it and no other, so that "the splen did future of straight whiskeys is assured.

Undoubtedly if men will drink whiskey, i s desirable that they should consume only the genuine and the old. But what say the

Prohibitionists? A Great Discovery in Africa.

Dr. Wolf, the German traveller, has made the most remarkable addition to our knowledge of Africa that has been made since STANLEY floated down the Congo. His discovery is the last and greatest of a series o four big surprises that in the past year and a half, since STANLEY'S last map was issued, have entirely upset previous notions of the

hydrography of the Congo basin. Lieut. Wissmann last summer laid the foundation for Dr. Wolle's discovery. will be remembered that travelling overland from the west coast he reached the middle course of the great Kassai River, which was believed to flow almost directly north and empty into the Congo near the equator. He followed the great tributary to its mouth, and found, much to his astonishment, that it made a large curve to the west, received the waters of the Quango River, and reached the Congo about 180 miles south of the equator at Kwamouth, which was supposed to be the

mouth of the Kwa or Quango River only. In his journey down the Kassai he discovered a great river coming from the east, which emptied into the Kassai by two mouths, 830 and 1,000 feet in width.

Dr. Wolf was one of the three Europeans who accompanied Wissmann on this journey. After they reached Stanley Pool Dr. WOLF was commissioned to reascend the Kassal in the steamer En Avant, to return to their homes a large party of Kassai natives who had accompanied the expedition to the Congo, and to explore the mysterious eastern tributary that WISSMANN had discovered. The fact that this river, known as the Sankuru, unimpeded by any rapids or cataracts, is available for steam navigation to the very heart of the Continent, is the discovery that Dr. WOLF has made.

If the reader will take any map showing the great northern bend of the Congo, he can trace approximately the course of this important river. The Sankuru, flowing almost directly from east to west, practically subtends the great are formed by the Congo's northern bend. WoLF entered the river at its confluence with the Kassal. Until the full details of his journey, including the astronomical determination of this point, are reselved, the confluence may be said to be at about 3° 80' south latitude and 20° east longitude. During January, February, and March of this year he travelled leisurely up this river, finding it a splendid waterway, fulfilling all the requirements of navigation. His course was east with a slight curve toward the north.

He finally entered a large tributary coming from the south known as the Lomami, already known in its upper waters. The geographers had selected a river emptying into the Congo at 25° 30 east longitude as the probable mouth of the Lomani, but it, in point of fact, reaches the great river through the Sankuru and Kassai, nearly 1,000 miles from the supposed point of confluence. The Sankuru also was slightly known in its upper course, and its supposed junction with the Congo is also noted on the maps, about 400 miles northeast of the place where its waters meet the great river.

Dr. WOLF turned the prow of the En Avant southeast into the Lomanni and ascended that river to 5° 30' south latitude. At Lis furthest point he says the river is still an open waterway, and he turned back only be ause some of the steamer's machinery showed signs of giving out, and he therefore thought it prudent to return. He had pene trated the continent on a steamboat for a distance of 560 miles east of the Kassai, and had reached within 100 to 120 miles of Nyangwe, the great native trading point on the upper Congo, with which the writings of LIVINGSTON, CAMEBON, and STANLEY have made us so familiar. It is doubtful if Africa will yield another geographical secret so unexpected and surprising as this-a great navigable waterway leading from the ocean to the heart of Central Africa, interrupted only by the cataracre of the lower Congo, around which the proposed railroad will

sooner or later be built. The Congo valley, therefore, offers two great navigable highways leading to Central Africa. As a route to the far interior the Sankuru would seem to possess some advantages over the Congo, first because it strikes straight for Central Africa, while the Congo makes a long detour to the north, and secondly, because it is not impeded by cat-aracts, as the Congo is in its upper course at Stanley Falls.

Insurance on Missing Vessels.

A case of interest to both owners and un lerwriters of shipping was recently tried and decided in London. A steamer called the Fidra was insured for the year ending May 27, 1883. On May 9, 1833, she sailed from New South Wales for Hong Kong, and was never heard of again. Suit being brought for the amount of the insurance, the underwriters contended that the owners were bound to prove beyond all doubt that the steamer was lost before the policy expiredthat is, before May 27-and, falling such proof, could not recover.

All the evidence that the owners offered toward fixing the time of the loss of the steamr was that a heavy storm had are hours after she left port, lasting two or three days, and that in the judgment of experts she probably foundered during that storm. It was further shown that the first eighteen days of her voyage, which under ordinary circumstances would only take twenty-five days, was through very dangerous and intricate navigation, while the latter portion was fair sailing with plenty of sea com. As a fact, after May 27, the date on which the policy expired, the weather had been very fine and no typhoons had been reported, nor had any wreekage or other clue ever been picked up of the Fidra, as would probably, it was contended, have been the case had she been lost during the latter part of her voyage.

Against all this the underwriters urged that several sailing vessels had weathered the same storm, and that in any event the evidence was not clear enough to make them liable. The matter being left to the jury.

they found for the plaintiffs. The curious thing about the case is that no provision is made for it by the British stat utes, and that no precedent deciding the question involved in it can be found in the English reports. The Judge was therefore obliged to fail back for help upon a United States decision in Admiralty made many years ago, but even this was not altogether satisfactory. The French law, it seems, de clares that under similar circumstances the ose is presumed to have occurred immediately after the date of the last news, leaving it open for the underwriters to show if they can that the vessel was in safety after their policy had expired.

A Few Candidates.

In their own estimation, at least a dozen Republican Senators are candidates for the Presidency. Nine of them are sure that they will get it. We shall name them and give their respective ages at the commencement of the Presidential term on March 4, 1889.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS will then have just passed into his seventy-second year. This would be rather late in the day to enter the White House, but Brother Evants need not be discouraged. Mr. GLADSTONE is now more than half through his seventy-sixth year, and Lord Palmerston died while Premier at the ripe age of 81.

JOHN SHEBMAN, the sharp rival of EVARTS,

will have crossed the threshold of his sixty-

seventh year. This, however, may not give him any advantage over Evanus. In point of longevity three of these aspiring Senators, Logan, Hoan, and Hawley, are about eck and neck. HOAR is a cousin of EVARTS When the next President mounts the east portice of the Capitol to take the eath of office, Logan will be a month over 63, Hoan ix months over, and HAWLEY eight month short of 63. EDMUNDS, the high-reaching Vermonter, will be sliding into his sixty second year, and ALLISON will be exactly 60 HARRISON and INGALLS are also side by side. On March 4, 1889, the grandson of President WILLIAM HENRY HABRISON will be half

through his fifty-sixth year, and INGALLS,

who is sometimes called the most eloquent

Republican in the Senate, is four months

younger than HARRISON Of course, Brother BLAINE, who is three years the junior of each of the nine except HARRISON and INCALLS, is likely to beat them all in the Republican National Convention of 1888; and the Democrats are looking out for a candidate that will beat BLAINE or any other Republican.

When the called bonds were extended, and at an earlier data when the old bonds were issued, it was distinctly understood, by borrowers and lenders both, that the bonds should be paid in gold.—New Fore Tribums.

This is not true, in the first place, and if it were true it would be of no importance. All the old bonds, called bonds, and extended bonds, except the few that have been lost or destroyed. have long ago been paid, and paid in gold. The outstanding bonds, every one of them, were issued and accepted with the distinct agreement that they might be paid either in silver coin or in gold coin at the option of the Government. Most of them were issued after the passage of the Silver Coinage act, and the rest were issued while that act was under dispussion, and when it was a matter of notoriety that "coin" meant both gold and sliver.

That was certainly a very strange reply which Secretary BAYARD made in the case of LING MARTINEZ, who was arrested and imprisoned in Spain, in violation of his rights as an American citizen. Mr. Bayann told him that he could sue the official who arrested him, and recover damages for the outrage in the Spansh courts. No one who has any knowledge of the usual course of proceedings in Spain would hink of making such an answer. Every Spanish official is protected by the Government for any acts of injustice or oppression that he may commit and a case has never been known in which the officer has been punished, even when the Government has been obliged to indomnify he sufferer. In acception such an answer Mr. Fourth, who was our Minister in Spain at the time, allowed himself and his Government to e snubbed. Had such a subject been handled by some of his pred-cessors, such as Sickles. CURHING, or FAIRCHILD, the result would doubtloss have been different,

Congress should grant money enough to buy the proper site for the Federal building in Brooklyn. You can't get land there for nothng, and too small an appropriation is the same as none at all.

Our civil service reform friends differ with is in most respects, but there is one respect in which we suppose they agree with us. The must agree with us that, much as they may desire tenure for life for officeholders, positive incompetency is a disabling cause.

The Democrats of Gloucester, Mass., hav just found out that their Postmaster is incompetent. The Gloucester Postmaster rejoices the historic name of CRESSY, and he seems to e a good fellow. Most Gloucester men, whether they take to the sea or take to the and, are good fellows. The matter with Cagesy is that his esteemed Democratic contempora les conclusively show his incompetency.

And CRESSY is undoubtedly incompetent. As he Democrats of Gloucester say, he is incompetent because he has been running the Gloucenter Post Office since the first of last March. and yet has kept in office all the Republican officers whom he found there.

Curiously enough, however, these tough old Cape Ann Democrats butt their heads straight against the Administration. They have passed a number of sets of resolutions against Cressy. LAND and another to Mr. VILAR.

It is unpleasant to may anything unpleasant about these hardy Gloucester Democrats, but it is our duty to remind them that Mr. Chessy, their objectionable Postmaster, has only don what Mr. CLEVELAND has done. He has not cared to kick out many of his numerous subordinates. Would Gloucester say that he is incompetent? Why should Gloucester say that? In the New Jorusalem of civil service eform it is not necessary to discharge you B-publican subordinates. Still, we think that Postmaster CRESST is Incompetent.

The Morrison surplus resolution was very cleverly killed in the Senate. It was done by tacking on the trade dollar amendment. There are some smart manipulators in the Senate it seems.

The capture of the Dutch steamship Hok by Chinese pirates in the Straits of Malacca is rather exceptional feat, though these des peradoes who haunt the myriad little islands of the China Sea, make the capture of smaller fry, such as trading and fishing junks, a reguis anything but a lost art, and Mr. J. G. Scorr, the most recent writer on this topic, says tha it will be no easy matter to put it down. China sends an expedition now and then and stops the game for a while, and the French are trying to clean out the pirates' nests in the Gulf of Tonquin. It is hard to identify these sea sharks, for they look like honest trading craft. When the robbers are pursued they make for the main and and hide in the hills until the rouble blows over. If, however, their ambition is going to soar beyond the junks of Chinese coast traders to the steamers of European no tions, they will probably be sent, before very long, to join their professional brethren who used to flourish in the Mediterranean.

This is from a young man of Brooklyn, in which city, we observe, there is much curiosity with respect to social usages: "A. said a young man should wear either a swallo-

all or Prince Albert coat at a ball or reception, and that a cutaway was not considered dress. B. said a outaway acceptable in any place. Which is right !"

Neither of you is right, good friend, and if

here is a stake up, we declare the bet off. In the matter of the cont, as we have fr mently explained the law is absolute, but it is very simple. Wear a cutaway in the morning, and stick to it all day and all the evening if you are so disposed, and have no occasion to appear in full dress. Take care not to put on an Albert coat, a tight body coat, until afternoon, at perhaps 4 o'clock; and if you are o go to a bail, a dinner, or a reception in the vening, bring out your swallowfall. Where swallowtail is auttable and requisite, neither a cutaway nor an Albert coat can be worn without offending the usage you would follow. Not must you ever be seen in a swallowtail before

vening sets in. It is perhaps a more belinous offence socially o wear a swallowtall before dinner than it is to wear a cutaway or an Albert when a swallowtail is required in the evening. So long as you keep it off in the day time, you can appear in a swallowtail whenever and wherever you like. You need not fear to wear it every evening through, to balls, receptions, dinners, theatres and wherever else you go; but for full dress occasions, a ball, for instance, it is absolutely requisite, if you would pay any heed at all to the social customs which you seem to hold in o much respect. At a day reception the Albert coat is just as proper as the swallowtail s then improper, and a cutaway may be worn

at ordinary day entertainments. But, young friend, all this is very unimportant in comparison with what the coat covers, with the quality of the man who wears it. Nor to these social conventions touching matters so trivial bind more than a very small part of the men of New York and Brooklyn. ikely nine-tenths of these men have no swallowialls to wear, and they would rightly deem it a silly extravagance in them to buy such a farment. They own an every-day suit and a Sunday suit, and they have no occasion to more, while their best suit, whether the coat be a cutaway or an Albert, serves and serves well or such dress as they may want to assume on all dress occasions, balls or receptions.

But for those who wear dress coals, the rule a as we have given it.

It is an interesting question whether the removal of Miss CLEVELAND to another sphere of intellectual development will detract from the vividness and inspiration of the President's

A DEMOCRATIC GROWL FROM MICH.

Mr. Cleveland Charged with Indifference toward the Bemoeracy and Love Only for Elimeelf.

Sr. Louis, July 29.-About Mr. Cleveland's appointments in the West very little to bis eredit can be said. The Old Guard of the Demoeracy naturally expected that his administration would be Democratic; that there would be a clean sweep, and that honest, capable, and patriotic Democrats, of which there is no lack, would replace the scalawage who have for years performed the dirty work of vensity and fraud. In this expectation they have been most egregiously disappointed

In his appointments generally the clover foot of base, unblushing selfishness is everywhere not merely apparent, but obtrusive. To further his ambitious ends, he has not only trained with Muzwumps, where he supposed it would do him the most good, and has corruptly kept in lucrative sinecures Republican aroundrels as the price of their silence and subserviency, but has most shamelessly shocked the sensibilities of the stanch, unswerving, incorruptible veterans of the Demo oratic party by wantonly appointing in Democratic strongholds, in the face of burning protests from the decent element of the party, notorioue drunkards, embezziers, darklantern politicians, and helpless imbeciles, at

lantern politicians, and helpiess imbeciles, at the mere beck of cross-road, ex-Confederate Senators, tacitly bargaining with them. In return for this complished, for a Cleveland boom and a packed Convention.

Of course he will be cheated, as he deserves to be, and certainly relevated to the ob-curity where the owl mones and the bat parachutes. His St. Louis appointments are such that, despite the patriotic efforts of the gritty little Congressment from the Ninth Congress district of Missouri to prevent them, they are simply a stench in the nestrike of decent people.

In vaindid Mr. Giover tell this executive pretender that his nominee for Postmaster was a common drunkard; that his nominee or Surveyer was a raseal; that his nominee or Collector of Internal Revenue was but one remove from an imb cile. To believe that they were machinists, who would whoop up the boys for Cleveland was enough for this bright expounder of the doctrine that "public office is a public trust."

public trust."
In conclusion, mark my prediction: If the Manning machine attempts the renomination of Cleveland, the next National Convention will not be held in St. Louis.

An Interesting New Charity.

An earnost appeal is made to every charitable person of means throughout the United States for the support and education of Italian female orphaus in thi ountry, that they may become saif-supporting, in lustrious, and valuable members of our com

The intelligence, aptness, and simplicity of character of this rapidly-increasing portion of our population, fit them presultsently for all the higher grades of domestio duty, and their acknowledged artistic tendencies resulty dupt them to those occupations requiring higher inte coups one in the colors occupations requiring nigher inter-ectual ability.

The disastrous failure of the late crops in Italy and the

frond of cholers are hastening thousands of emigrants to our shores, and by the time winter sets in we can understand how great the suffering will be among this at ready lorge and needy part of our popu ation. The vi cissitudes and difficulties which these unhappy people ancounter in this country, have been fully described and mpressed upon our readers. They have touched the seart of every one in this blessed land, one of the great elements of whose success is that it stretches out its welcoming hands to every people in distress and bids them come to enjoy its bounty, its broad lands, and its tender charity. Shall the countrymen of its discoverer, the Italians, from whom we have derived our highest pivilization, those to whom we owe all that we know o est in acience and in art, appeal to us for their little

and and our hearts to the appeal of those alone who have hitherto suffered and died in stience ! No. We are assured that the necessities of these hard working, decile, and faithful people have only to be rought to the notice of the charitable in our land to find the same liberality that is extended to every true

charity when its necessities are understood.

The inception and plan of the noble institution, wh oundation has been commensed by Mme. di Cesnol and her associates, with the approbation of Archbisho orrigen, have already been set before our readers. No nly will the orphans of Italians be cared for, but an opened for all Italian girls under twenty-one who may desire to be benefited by its advantages. Training of a high grade not only in all demestic arts, but in what-ever direction their talents or genius may indicate, will

The great need of the institution is apparent to all. Its enedts not only to the Italian orphaus and young siris but to the American public, induces us to appeal directly to the readers of The Sun, requesting all who feel inter-ested to send to this office whatever they can spare at as early a day as possible, the foundress, Mine, di Cas nois, having requested us to open a Sun subscription list for this noble charity. The names of the donors and amounts subscribed will from day to day be printed in the columns of Tax Sun.

> A First-class Recommendation. From the Ballimore American.

The latest owner of a letter of recommendacause the President expects to go away soon after.
When the orders came to the cook that when his month he would be so kind as to give him a letter of recommendation adding that all his employers had done so Without a moment's hesitation Mr. Cleveland took out a piece of White House paper, with "Executive Mansion" on the head. Seger stood by, and the President wrote two pages of the most fulsome praise for the man. It was addressed: "To whom it may con-cern," and stuned by "Grover Glovoland." The letter began by saying that as he (the President) was going way for the summer, he would not need the services of Seger during that time, and he wished him to get a pince, therefore he recommended him as a first-class cook. "He makes splendid multing" goes the letter. He cooks beef to a turn," while the President says his noffee is "delicious." Seger naturally prizes this lette highly, and does not doubt but that it will gain him to ret-class place for the summer, as he will only be idle at his time, for the President and Mrs. Cleveland want um next fail again.

> Dan Had Retter Go Slaw. From the Washington Critic

"Daniel," remarked the President, in a voice of warning authority.
"Yes, sire," responded Daniel, with a little tremble. "I notice that two new Post Offices have been named

Lamont' in your honor." Yes, sire."

"And none 'Cleveland,' Dantel ! "

"Well, Dantel, my advice to you is to be careful. De not grasp too eagerly at the bubble, fame. A Post Office Daniel, is often loaded. You know my opinion respe ing offensive partisans. You may go, Daniel," and t President waved his hand after the manner of a mar

The Glorious Sus Always Abond! From the Evening Post.

riving an imitation of Clark Mille's equestrian statue of

Not a single one of the eight-page papers ound room to give the year and mays on any division except the last one, and the four page Sur was the only paper published in the city by which one could find how Senstore stood on the three most important proliminary roll calls.

> Respecting the Proprieties. From the Detroit Free Prest.

The other evening a patrol man found a well-dressed woman sitting in an open hallway, next door to a marble shop, and thinking also might be a stranger in trouble he accosted her with:

"Anything wrong, madam?"
She came out to him and replied:
"No, sir—nothing. I'm waiting for my husband."
"And he—?"
"He is in the marble shop figuring on a tembetone."
"And you don't want to go in on account of the gloom's surroundings?"

glooms surroundings !"

"The gloomy surroundings wouldn't affect me at all, all, but I hope I know what belongs to the proprieties like in there flowing on a tombstupe for his first wife, who's been dead three years, and I presume you can ap-"Certainty, ma'am. But down on the stiars, and if any of the boys bother you I'll raise lumps on their heads."

From the Boston Traveller

At Mrs. Macksy's recent dinner to the Prince of Wales, of course the list was submitted to the Frince He suggested that Lady Tatton Nikes and Lady Ban delph Churchill be asked. Mrs. Macksy weste his literal Highness that these sides had accepted her invitation once and then treated her with scorn at Ascot, not speaking to be, and all he would not ask them again.

An Unbiased Opinion.

From the Indianapatic Journ The Sun refers to the Indianapolis Journal as its "esteemed and elegant contemporary." is the leading paper of the metropolis.

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WHAT IS GUING ON IN SUCIETY.

The month consecrated to the canine race as come, and with it the usual lifelessness of atmosphere and liveliness of the nimble mosquito, which make the city, socially speaking, what it has been said to be for the instalk weeks-a desert. Club windows are vacant, fashionable shops a long vista of empty stools and idle clerks, churches closed, theatres mostly ditto, and at least from Friday until Monday all the world is holiday making. August in New York is decidedly not a cheerful month, and if ever the watering places are to be moved

by the spirit of fun and gayety, now is the time. Newport's chief interest still centres in the polo field, where "Blues" and "Yellows" are so nearly matched that the games are as close and exciting as a race between Troubadour and Miss Woodford. The great international match will be played soon after the arrival of the Hurlingham team, and will throw all other matches, races, and contests into obscurity for the time being. Even the much-delayed Gaiates will hardly cause a ripple of excitement should she chance to come in before the match is decided. Then will come the matches for the prize offered by the Westchester Polo Club. County Clubs are already entered.

Of coming gayeties at Newport, like the coming man and the coming woman, very little is definitely known. "Going" seems to be more applicable to its life this year than coming, and if an infusion of new blood does not soon take place, the old spirit of merriment and enjoyment will very soon not only be going but gone. Any one who can look back even ten or twelve years will see how different is the dend and alive existence of Newport's exclusives to-day from what it was when pionics to the Dum dings, dinces at the grave, crabbing, fishing, and sailing parties were of daily occurrence. There were fewer "chefs" and earlier dinners in those days, firtation was esa d-ep and more open; but the women were quite as beautiful and the men as strong and brave as they are now, although foor-in-hands were few and far between, and pole had not et been discovered.

There have been a few additions to the ranks of unmarried girls during the last week—among others. Miss Li y Redmond, a gfunddaughter of the late Mr. William Redmond, whose family was in its day distinguished for fair women and handsome men. Miss Endicett, a daughter of the Secretary of War, and one of last winer's belies to Washington, has been visiting Miss Susanne Bancroft, the piquante grandlaughter of Mr. George Bancroft, who so pluckily contradicted over her own signature the nistaken assertion of a correspondent that she was a "friend of Mrs. Cleveland's, and that she s tall and fair." Miss Bancroft is indeed small and dark, and abundantly able to defend herself against innuendoes to the contrary.

If polo has the monopoly at Newport, lawn tennis holds its own at all other places by mount and stream and sea." At Richfield. which may almost be called the home of lawn tennis, the courts are so perfect that the game is robbed of all its dangers and pitfalls, and goes on placidly from morning till night of every day in the week. At Cedarhurst, West Chester, and Orange there have been several tournaments this summer, but nowhere is the adies' play as good as in the grounds of the Country Club. Mes Harrington, Miss Coster, Miss Dickey, and Miss Sands are star players, and there are very few men who can compete with them. The matches played there during the last week have been close and interesting, Bar Harbor is to have its tennis tournament. too, before the close of this busy month. And t is to have its amateur theatricals, a though as yet it has no theatre. But Roddick's will be utilized for the occasion, and as Mrs. Harrison is on the spot, and several very good amateur actresses are also there, doubtless the performances will be as creditable and as remunera-tive for (s-hienable charities as private theaticals usually are.

But Bar Harbor's great social triumph this ummer has been the establishment of the Ladies' Club, which, through the executive bility of the President and management, has been organized, provided for as regards club nouse and other et ceteras, and put into good running order before the world at large knew hat it was in progress. It is unnecessary to say that the ladies are delighted with it, and its ist of superibers is largely added to every day. That it will only be the elder sister of similar clubs at New York, Newport, and other wellknown places is almost without a doubt. The tendency to a separate and independent life among society women has been increasing every year, and exists now without any connection whatever with Sorosis, women's rights move-ments, or the privil go of the tailot. It has its origin purely and entirely in the love of excitement, the craving for change, and the eager restlesswas up he could leave for the summer, sever west to noss which belongs to the young, the rich, and the library, where the President was, and asked him if the ide. Something to do and a mewhere for those whose dally duties are limited to a five minutes' interview with cook and butter, and a ginnes and a kiss for the one or two inhabitants of the nursory, is of course on inestimate boon, and, until the novelty pales, a ladies' club must necessarily be a popular lunovation.

A great deal has been said about the exclusiveness of cottage life at Newport, Saratoga, and Bar Harbor, and about the change that it has worked in the watering places where it exists. But surely every one of refined tastes must admit that the change has been very much for the better. Way families should not prefer to live under their own roof trees in summer as well as in winter; lead their own lives and entertain their own friends without running the risk of having unwelcome acquaintances forced upon them, and of sharing tiele morning and evening meal with five or six hunired total strangers, is a question that any soeial philosopher would be puzzled to answer. At Mount Desert this summer there has been no disposition shown by cottage people to negect or overlook the transients at the hotels, When well-known people are staying at the hotels, there is no question of their having more than enough of social attentions and hospitalities; but it can harlly be expected that cottagers are to call upon those whom they have never known, and do not care to know, merely because they have elected to spend the summer at the same seaside or mountain resort. Among the vast hordes of tourists, travellers, and social "strugglers" who are to be found everywhere, it is simply a question of who they are, and not whore they are, The first week of the races has not brought

many society magnates to Saratoga, although the guests of the innumerable botcls have increased perceptibly in quantity if not in quality. Mr. Addison Cammack still persm bulates the wide plazzas of the States with his beautiful young bride on his arm. Mrs Arthur Hunter and Mrs. Frederick Neitson are also to seen when the band plays, and very occasionally Mrs. L. P. Morton appears on the scene. But these are the only New Yorkers who can claim to be called young. Indeed, so high is the number to which the average age of guests at the hotels would figure up that Saratoua might fairly be called the home for the aged and for convaissents. In the upper part of Broadway many beautiful costages are to be seen with blooming flowers, closeshaven lawns, and, barring the rocks and the ocean, as well kept and as attractive as Newport places. But the colony of cottagers is exclusively from Albany and Troy, and, with the exception of Mr. Track and Mr. J. W. Ehninger, there are no New Yorkers among them. Mr. L. P. Morton's purchase of land is uncommonly well selected, on it commands a localy view of richly wooded country, with a blue line of mountains in the distance, and the house which he is about to build will bu set in a grave of lofty trees, which formed part of a primoval forest. He paid Newport prices for it, however, as his 200 feet on Broadway is said to have cost him \$25,000,

The engagement is announced of Miss Gortrude McCurdy of Morris Plane, daughter of the President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, to Mr. Louis Thelland of this city. Mr. Thebaud is the son of Mr. Paul Thebaud, and grandson of the late Mr. Pillot of Orange.